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ESTABLISHED 1857

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BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

No. 17,755. 號六十五百七千一第 日五十二月二年卯乙
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 9TH, 1915. 五拜禮 號九月四年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.
April 9th.—The English Mail (via Suez),
per s.s. MALTA.
April 9th.—Europe via Siberia, per s.s.
ORIENTAL.
Apr. 10th.—Europe via Siberia, per s.s.
ARCTIC MARU.
TO DEPART.
April 10th.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ade-
laid, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at
11 a.m., per s.s. ORIENTAL.
Apr. 10th.—Europe via Siberia, at 4 p.m.,
per s.s. CHENAN.
Apr. 13th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m.,
per s.s. TENYO MARU.
Apr. 13th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan,
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United
States, South America, and
Canada via San Francisco, and
United Kingdom via Canada, at
11 a.m., per s.s. TENYO MARU.
Apr. 15th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m.,
YOKOHAMA MARU.
Apr. 15th.—Shanghai, North China and
Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C.,
Seattle and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
YOKOHAMA MARU.
May 1st.—Saigon, Straits, Burma, Cey-
lon, Adelaide, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt, and
Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
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THE JAPANESE DEMANDS.
AMERICAN NOTE TO JAPAN.A JAPANESE INTERPRETATION OF
ROOT-TAKAHIRA AGREEMENT.

Tokio, March 21.
An *Asahi* message from New York, dated 18th inst., states that the United States has taken independent action regarding the Japanese demands on China, without consulting the British or the Russian Governments, and has sent a Note to the Japanese Government. This note was published at the White House on March 18. The United States Government maintains that those of the Japanese demands, which that Government has officially recognised, do not necessarily trample under foot the agreement respecting China, but they impair the political independence and territorial integrity of China, and therefore violate the principle of the open door in that country. The United States Government considers that in case all the Japanese demands were accepted, it will be a violation of the Anglo-Japanese-Russian agreement. The special feature of the present, Sino-Japanese negotiations is that China has always notified all Powers about the progress of the negotiations. The Corps Diplomatique at Washington is expecting a peaceful solution can only be obtained by Japan modifying the terms of her demands.

FOREIGN OFFICE CONFIRMATION.
The Foreign Office confirms the story that the American Government addressed a Note to the Japanese Government referring to the Japanese demands in China although no details concerning the contents of the Note can be given out. The higher official interviewed by the representative of the *Japan Advertiser* states that while the Note was received a few days ago no confirmation has yet been received that the contents have been made public in America. Until an official report is received no details will be given out by the Japanese Government.

Another high official explains that the American Government must have entertained a suspicion that Japan in presenting those demands to China has violated the principle of the Root-Takahira agreement, which runs as follows:

AMERICAN-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING.
1. It is the wish of the two governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean.
2. The policy of both governments is influenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region above mentioned and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.
3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in said region.
4. They are also determined to preserve the common interest of all Powers in China, by supporting, by all pacific means at their disposal, the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire.

5. Should any event occur threatening the *status quo* as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains the duty of both governments to consult with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding of the measures they may consider it useful to take.

A JAPANESE INTERPRETATION OF THE UNDERSTANDING.

In the opinion of this Foreign Office official, the Japanese in making their demands on China are not violating the agreement quoted above, nor on any event which happens on above, nor on any event which happens on above, nor on any event which happens on above. For instance, if Japan has occupied some of the German possessions in the South Seas, or in China, all these things are the result of a war with Germany, and any result of war is to be considered the same as the results of a natural accident over which man has no control. These results, therefore, can not be called a violation of the agreement with America. The spirit in which that agreement was made was to maintain the "existing *status quo*" in the region along the Pacific Ocean, that is, to maintain the *status quo* which may cause changes in the existing conditions of the region mentioned in the agreement. In this sense, the Root-Takahira agreement is still in force, the official concluded. But he wanted it understood that he made those remarks providing that the Press dispatches have correctly reported the contents of the American Note to Japan.

No reply has yet been sent to the American Government. It will be sent in due time, and when it is sent, the official hopes, clear the suspicion, if any, of the American Government.

A *Jiji* despatch from Washington, dated 18th inst., also refers to the American Note to Japan respecting the demands laid on China. It states that Mr. Bryan admits that the United States has independently communicated with the Japanese Government in regard to the latter's demands on China, but denies the report that the United States acted jointly with England and Russia. He says he does not know whether these two countries have really protested to Japan as reported from Peking. It was announced to-day that since the American Government was informed from its diplomats abroad that the Powers have not only declined to assist Japan in the latter's demand on China, but they have rather warned Japan about the question, the United States Government has come to favour an interference into the affair and has been warning the Japanese Government since the beginning not to infringe American interests in China, but to amend its demands.

The Shanghai *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes a Tokio telegram, dated 21st inst., explaining that owing to the many exaggerated reports current on the subject and the suspicious raised, Mr. Bryan, American Secretary of State, has placed several questions before President China, the Japanese Ambassador to Washington, and the State Secretary was satisfied with the explanations given by the Japanese. However, on the 13th March, he again sent a despatch asking if there was nothing violating the open door and equal opportunity in the Sino-Japanese negotiations and also if China should not accept Japan's claim what attitude Japan would take? He added that it was desired Japan should not act against the Japan-American convention between Ambassador Takahira and State Secretary Root. However, Japan's attitude should not cause any disagreement with the U.S.A. The American Government will be satisfied as before with the reply to be made by Japan in a day or two.

According to a telegraphic report from the U.S.A., the attitude of the American citizens of all classes is generally quiet, and they consider that if the U.S. was in the same position as Japan the U.S. would act the same as Japan, and there is a tendency

of the public views generally to accept Japan's position.

The Japanese explanation has made the U.S. Government understand thoroughly Japan's position, and the American note was based on the desire to respect the spirit of the Root-Takahira Convention and with confidence in Japan's respect of the same which have been duly proved by the acts of Japan after the diplomatic relations between Japan and Germany were interrupted in August 1914.

In a despatch from Tokio, dated 21st inst., the Japanese News Agency known as the "Eastern News Agency" states that the Japanese Government has replied to the American note about the China-Japanese negotiations and has definitely stated that Japan claims on China and the annex thereof do not in the least infringe the principles of equal opportunity in China and the preservation of the integrity of China, and added that the Empire guarantees these important principles with the full forces of the Empire. Though there are rumours current that the Allied powers have sent a joint note of enquiry to Japan, it must have been a misreport of the fact that when Japan decided to despatch troops to relieve the present garrison in China and other places, Baron Kato, one of the Japanese Ministers, interviewed the American Ambassador, Mr. Hughes, and the Japanese Ambassador of all the Allied Powers, Mr. Hughes, no exception has been taken by any European or American Powers in connection with Japanese claims on China or Japan's attitude on the same. However, in order to have a good understanding, there have been frequent exchanges of views between Japan and the Allied Powers and other friendly nations.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

COMPDS ORDERED BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

RESIGNATION.

1. Lt.-Col. H. G. Unwin is permitted to resign, dated 8th April, 1915.

PROMOTION.

2. Pte. C. A. A. Rodriguez, Right Section M.G. Co. (acting Lance-Corporal) is promoted to be Lance-Corporal, dated 1st March, 1915.

TRANSFERS.

3. Sergt. J. A. E. Bullock from Left Section M.G. Co. to Civil Service Co., dated 8th April, 1915.

PARADES.

4. Parades for to-day (Friday):

Units on duty at Headquarters, under Officers on duty.

Remainder: Nil.

DETAILS.

5. Units on duty: Left Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company.

Officers on duty: 2nd Lieut. Murphy and Gunningsham.

Orderly Officer: 2nd Lieut. Murphy.

Orderly Sergeant: Sergeant Ramsay.

Medical Orderly: Pte. James.

To furnish guard.

AT VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS.

Next for duty: H.K.V.R.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WATKINS, O.D.E.V.R.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1915.

PARADE.—A, B, and C Companies will parade in the road between the Law Courts and the Cricket Ground at 6.15 p.m. on Friday, April 9th. Dress, Drill Order.

MUSKETRY.—Members are reminded of order No. 26. The Musketry training must be completed this week-end. Co. Sergt. Majors will see that the new concerned are warned for duty.

LEAGUE MATCH.—The following members will represent the Reserves in the 3rd Match against the Naval Yard team to be fired at Tai-Hang on the 10th inst.:—Sergt. Mackay, Green and Tolan, Corps. Bannerman, Lyon and Fisher and Pte. Carmichael, McLennan, Hamilton and Watson.

PRAISE GRANT.—The Praise Grant has been discontinued as from to-day.

MAIN GUARD.—The following details will relieve the H.K.V.R. at 7 a.m. on Saturday, April 10th:—The whole of B Company (with the exception of Sergt. Signaller Michener and the 8 N.C.s. and men who were on duty at Mount Austin during the week ending April 2nd. And the whole of sections 1 and 2 of A Company.

O. C. Main Guard: Capt. G. K. H. Brighton.

Orderly Officer: Lieut. C. H. Blayden.

Orderly Sergt.: Sergt. A. C. Flakka.

Orderly Corp.: Lieut. A. Chaverton.

The O.M. Sergt. and Orderly Sergt. will attend at 6.45 a.m. on the April 10th to take over from the H.K.V.R.

Co. Sergt-Major Cooke will attend at Volunteer Headquarters at 6 a.m. on the mornings when the main guard parades for instruction for Bayonet fighting.

POSTING.—Pte. J. T. Douglas to "D" Co. W. L. CARTER, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET.

BATTLESHIPS.

Navarin 32,200 9 14in 21 5.1in 1915

Dorodino 32,200 9 14in 21 5.1in 1915

Ismael 32,200 9 14in 21 5.1in 1915

Kinburn 32,200 9 14in 21 5.1in 1915

Petropavlosk 23,000 12 12in 16 4.7in 1914

Polava 23,000 12 12in 16 4.7in 1914

Sensopol 23,000 12 12in 16 4.7in 1914

Gangut 23,000 12 12in 16 4.7in 1914

Pavel 17,400 4 12in 14 8in 1911

Andrei Pervoz 17,400 4 12in 14 8in 1911

Slava 15,616 4 12in 12 6in 1905

Cesarevitch 12,912 4 12in 12 6in 1905

ARMOURD CRUISERS.

Rurik 15,190 4 10in 8 8in 1907

Bayan 7,770 2 8in 8 6in 1911

Makarov 7,770 2 8in 8 6in 1911

Gromoboi 15,220 4 8in 22 6in 1907

Rusia 12,195 4 8in 22 6in 1907

CRUISERS.

Mouraviev 4,300 8 5.1in 4 9pr 1915

Nevskoi 4,300 8 5.1in 4 9pr 1915

Spiridoff 7,600 16 5.1in 5 9pr 1915

Boutakoff 7,600 16 5.1in 5 9pr 1914

Grieg 7,600 16 5.1in 5 9pr 1914

Oleg 6,675 12 6in 12 8in 1904

Almaz 3,235 3 4.7in 8in 1901

Aurora 6,731 8 6in 20 3in 1903

Bogatyr 6,675 12 6in 12 8in 1902

Diana 6,630 10 6in 20 3in 1902

Destroyers 100

Torpedo Boats 29

Submarines 20

THE ATTACK ON SMYRNA
PORTS.

The forts at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna, bombarded by a British squadron, protect the city of Smyrna, which lies at the head of the Gulf, about half way down the western coast of Asia Minor. After Constantinople Smyrna is the most important town in the Turkish Empire, with a population of over 250,000, of which fully a half is Greek. As a seaport it has a large trade of which the greatest part is with Great Britain. The chief items of export are figs, tobacco, valonia, carpets, raisins and silk to the value of some three millions sterling. The imports are estimated at over four millions. About 7,000 steamships visit the port annually. Until 1894 the two railways from Smyrna to the interior belonged to British companies; but in 1897 the Smyrna-Alashair line passed into the hands of a French Syndicate, which completed an extension to Afium Karahissar to effect a junction with the Anatolian Railway system. Modern Smyrna is in all but government a predominantly Christian town (thence the Turks know it as Ghaur Lemir). There is a large European element, including till the war broke out 800 British subjects, a great part of whom lived in two suburban villages, Burnabat and Buja, but had business premises in the city. The European and Greek quarters rapidly increase, mainly to the north, while the fine quays, made by a French company, are backed by a line of good buildings. The streets behind, though clean and well kept, are very narrow and tortuous. A fine new Komak (Government Secretariat) has been built, and another important new structure is the pier of the Aidin Railway Company at Point. The development of this railway is the most conspicuous sign of progress. Smyrna is a headquarters of missions of all denominations and has good schools, of which the International College is the best.

THE DARDANELLES.

It was one of the Mahometis, I fancy (says a writer in a contemporary), who gave this terrible quasi-archaic name to the fifty mile strip of water which separates two continents; a name which lacks romance and hints of Turkish incompetence. Soon, may be, when the eight 15-inch guns of the *Queen Elizabeth* have finished with the forts of Istanbul, and the Straits are held by the Allied fleets, the name Dardanelles shall be forgotten, and this water may again be called the "Hellespont." One wonders why the name was ever changed, for there is not such another on the maps of the world. Waterloo, Sedan, Mukden, more hint of transitions. Hellespont breathes the romance of epochs. As the seaplanes fly to-day above the fort of Chanak or Abydos, one wonders if their occupants have time to think of her who was the first to fly above these waters—of Helle, daughter of Athamas and Nephele, who had her name given to the straits by reason of the golden-winged ram, upon which she was borne, and looking down at the wine-colored waters she turned giddy and fell into the Straits which afterwards bore her name; her grave lies somewhere on the southern shore as does the tomb of Achilles around which shells were bursting the other day. Rumor has been silenced, and ten miles away to the south lie the silent ruins of Troy, where King Priam and Hector stir in their long sleep at the distant thunder of H.M.S. *Canopus*, *Prima*, *Swiftsure* and *Cornwallis*.

It was this same Hellespont which Xerxes ordered to be thrashed and humiliated by the gift of letters thrown into its depths, when he found that his bridge of boats had been destroyed; for the storms on the Hellespont have always been proverbial, and Pliny mentions a particularly obnoxious species of Nor-Easter which was called the Hellespontian, while Reuter shows that the Straits to-day maintain her reputation in this respect. Fifty-two men-of-war, they tell us, are forcing their way through these waters—a greater fleet than that which bore those other heroes three thousand years ago past the same shores. Jason and his comrades sailed the Black Sea to win a golden fleece, and these our modern Argonauts follow the same path in quest of another golden prize—the wheat supplies of Russia.

And further up the Hellespont, French and British officers will sight Sestus and Abydos and hearts will beat a trifle faster at the glimpse of shores which are the bedrock of romance. In front of the battleships, they are sweeping for mines—sweeping for mines in the waters which Leander has made sacred for ever. Decks may be cleared for action, death may lurk on any of those weird heights, but the fighters' thoughts must for a moment turn away from war. Hero has been dead for many hundreds years; the bones of Leander have long since turned to dust; but the elemental forces which they represent assure their immortality. The priestess of Venus sits in her watch tower at Sestus with the torchlight set in the loophole; and on the beach of Abydos the young Leander runs gladly down into the cold and gloomy waters.

Love and danger; this the motif of the wave-song which echoes to-day in the ears of our sailors, who know so well of both.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

The following have been selected to play for the Scouts Company against the Kowloon Cricket Club at Kowloon on Saturday next at 2.15 p.m.:—

Capt. Hutchison, Privates Anderson, Sayer, Gace, Kennedy, Maas, Crew, Reed, Mitchell, Archibald, Perry, Reserve, Sergt. F. C. Hall.

Upon the suggestion of the Army and Navy staff at Berlin, collections are being taken up among the German armies in France, Belgium, and Poland to purchase a new vessel to take the place of the cruiser *Imden*, which was destroyed by the Commonwealth cruiser at Coos Islands. The regiment at Rheims collected 2,000 marks (about £100) in two days.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL
WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINKS AND SELTIS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO.,
LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household
of Japan, Officially Recommended by the
Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities
of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

[10]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[428]

FOR SALE.

All kinds of

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,

ALBUMS,

and other

PHILATELIC GOODS,

at Prices to suit any Buyers.

GRACA & CO.

(CHINESE ROAD, No. 11A,

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

[465]

NEW CARTRIDGES

BY popular English Manufacturers.

In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED

SHOT. From No. 10 to .55SG. at \$5, \$7 and

\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES

and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

[93]

Y E W L E E.

AR CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS

and COMMODOREES,

15, LEY YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

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ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY

& CO., TOKIO, JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

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THE LANGKAT BRIBERY CASE

SUMMARY TRIAL AND THREE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.

DEFENDANT ALLEGED TO BE A CAT'S PAW.

The proceedings in the Police Court at Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon with reference to the Langkat speech created considerable local interest. The *N. O. Daily News*, and when the case was again called on Thursday morning before Mr. G. W. King, the Police Magistrate, there were a number of prominent residents in Court. The defendant, Messrs. David Silas, of 4 Yangking-pang was charged "That he did on or about March 24th, 1915, corruptly give to Cyril Napier Chipp, employed by Messrs. George McBain, of 53 Szechuen Road, the sum of Tls. 50 as reward for handing him a copy of the speech to be delivered at a meeting of the shareholders of the Langkat Company on March 31st, such speech being in the possession of the said Messrs. George McBain, and relating to their business as agents of the Langkat Company, against the Statute 6 Ed. VII, c. 34 sec. 1."

Mr. W. A. C. Platt appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper represented the defendant.

HEARING GUILTY.

Mr. White-Cooper said he had been instructed by his client to plead guilty to the charge. He had no wish to conceal or disguise in any way the facts, but desired that they should all be brought before the Court, and he thought his Worship would see that although the defendant had acted thoughtlessly, foolishly, and doubtless wrongfully, he had no idea whatever that what he was doing was a criminal offence which would bring him before the Court. If his Worship would permit, Mr. White-Cooper said he would tell the Court the facts so that it could understand how the affair came about.

His Worship:—One thing to consider is whether I should try this case summarily or not.

Mr. White-Cooper:—I should certainly ask your Worship to deal with it in that way.

His Worship:—Had I not better hear some evidence before I decide?

Mr. Platt said the prosecution was prepared to have the case tried summarily.

His Worship pointed out that the whole onus was practically upon the Court to decide whether the punishment which the summary Court could inflict was sufficient to meet the crime. In his jurisdiction, the accused could be sentenced to three months imprisonment and/or a fine of £20.

Mr. Platt said that when his Worship had heard what he and Mr. White-Cooper had to say he would probably find that he was able to deal with the case in a summary way.

THE NEED OF EVIDENCE.

His Worship said he would prefer to have his hands forced at that stage. He was entitled to consider from the evidence whether he would commit or not, as long as he gave fair notice to the defendant, and that was the course he was prepared to take. He did not think he need say, at the very beginning, that he would try the case summarily.

Mr. Platt said it hardly seemed necessary to call evidence.

His Worship:—I think, technically, I must have some evidence. I do not call upon the defendant to plead at this stage. I will take evidence very shortly, then frame a charge, and the defendant can either reserve his defence or plead, and on this I shall decide. There is one other point, and a very awkward one. On the charge before me against the defendant it is obvious that there has been an offence committed by somebody else.

Mr. Platt said his clients had thoroughly considered their position as regarded that question, especially after what fell from his Worship on Wednesday afternoon. They had come to the conclusion that they did not intend to take any further steps against the other party, and they considered they had very good reasons for not doing so. As the Court knew, the position of a man who bribed was a great deal different from the position of the man who was bribed, and the extenuating circumstances in the case made his client come to the conclusion that it would not be fair if they were to institute proceedings against the man who was bribed. They, therefore, did not intend to make any charge at all.

His Worship:—Of course that is a matter of opinion; as to the man bribed and the man who bribes, His Worship also said that in bringing his evidence, the case for the prosecution was complicated.

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

Mr. Platt:—He acknowledges that he has made a mistake, and he has undertaken to repair the damage he has done as far as he can. This is considered to be the honorable position for the man to take, and he is going to take that course.

His Worship said he was speaking purely from a legal sense. Assuming that the other party went into the witness box after being warned, and then his evidence showed that he had committed an offence. Supposing, then, he was subsequently charged, what was the result of his evidence against the present defendant, if it was in the nature of a confession, unless it was free and voluntary?

Mr. Platt:—It would be free, and voluntary. He is prepared to go into the box and take the risk.

His Worship:—Then what is the position of the defendant at present before me? He might well claim that the evidence should be struck out in the case of the other party being charged.

Mr. Platt said that in a case of bribery they must have the evidence of the man who was bribed. He could not see how the evidence of the other party would affect the defendant.

His Worship:—If the case goes upstairs, it will be quite different.

THE TYPIST'S STORY.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution. The first witness was Mr. McBain, manager of the firm of George McBain who, he said, were the agents for the Langkat Company. The annual meeting of the company took place on Wednesday afternoon, and he took the chair. He wrote out a speech in pencil and then handed it to his typist on the afternoon of March 24th to have it typed. The typist's name was Chipp, and he was employed in the office as typist, stenographer and general clerk. The speech contained information relating to the affairs of the Langkat Co. of a confidential nature, and it was a report to the shareholders of the work of the company during the last financial year.

Mr. Napier Chipp then went into the witness box, and was first of all warned by his Worship that he was entitled to refuse to answer any questions which incriminated him, and which might be the means of a criminal charge being brought against him. The witness stated that he was engaged as a typist in the office of George McBain. On the afternoon of March 24th Mr. McBain gave him a speech to type, the speech being one to be delivered at the Langkat meeting on Wednesday afternoon. He typed out the speech. He knew the defendant, and after typing the speech out he handed Silas the notes on the morning of March 25th, they being partly in pencil and partly typewritten.

Mr. Platt: Had the defendant, or had he not, before your handing him this speech, previously spoken to you about it?

—Yes.

What had taken place between you and the defendant with regard to it? He asked me to obtain particulars of it.

Did he, or did he not, offer you any reward?—Yes. Tls. 50.

Did you agree to accept his offer?—I agreed to it.

How much did he pay you?—£50.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In cross-examination, the witness said he had known the defendant for about a year. When he agreed to give Silas the copy of the speech, he knew in a way that he was doing something wrong. When he handed the speech over he did not say "You won't forget me," or words to that effect.

Mr. White-Cooper: Is it not a fact that after you had given him a copy of the speech he gave you Tls. 50 for your trouble, simply as a present?—Yes.

You did not look upon it as a bribe, did you?—Yes. I did.

There was no bargaining before as to how much you were to be paid?—No.

In answer to further questions, the witness said he had known the defendant fairly well, and the defendant knew that he (the witness) knew why he wanted the speech.

It was, of course, to get an idea what was going to be said by the Chairman at the meeting?—Yes.

It soon became known that the purport of the Chairman's speech was widely known in Shanghai?—Yes.

In answer to Mr. Platt, the witness further stated that the agreement regarding the Tls. 50 was made before the notes were handed over.

Mr. White-Cooper said a few weeks ago this completed the evidence for the prosecution, and his Worship said it was at this stage that he should frame a charge. He would like time to consider whether he would try the case summarily or not.

Mr. Platt: Would it help your Worship if I tell you what my clients think about this? The truth is that we look upon the defendant as a cat's paw.

DEFENDANT'S MOTIVE.

Mr. White-Cooper said two points would have to be borne in mind. He thought it would be shown that it was not a real case of bribery on the defendant's part, but that he gave the present to Chipp after the speech had been typed, and for something for his trouble. And if he had obtained the speech, the defendant made no concealment about it whatever but went round and told all his clients.

His Worship: Can it be seriously argued that this sort of thing can be done with impunity? The document was obviously a confidential one.

Mr. White-Cooper said the defendant would admit that what he did was certainly unfair, but he never thought for a moment that he had committed a criminal offence.

His Worship: What did he do it for then?

Mr. White-Cooper said he did it in order to create a favourable impression among his clients that he had in knowledge of the market. He had never got a share as the result of the information. He was a young man beginning his life as a sharebroker, and he wanted to create a favourable impression.

His Worship said he had better adjourn, for he must make up his mind whether he could try the case summarily, and then he must decide what had to be done.

CASE TAKEN SUMMARILY.

Upon the case resuming in the afternoon, his Worship said he had considered the matter, and had decided to take the case summarily. He had framed a charge, which was the same as the former one, with the exception that the date had been changed to March 25th, and the amount to \$68.

The defendant was then called. He said he was 31 years of age, and came to Shanghai from Hongkong in June, last year. In Hongkong he was employed in the International Banking Corporation, and was now a clerk in the office of Mr. J. J. Judah, a stock and share broker. He first met Mr. Chipp in Hongkong and met him again when he came to Shanghai. The witness continued that he met another friend of Chipp's in August, last year, viz., Mr. Dalgarno. They discussed the question of the Langkat Co. together, and the outcome of the discussion was that Mr. Dalgarno told him he could obtain the gist of the Langkat speech a few days before the meeting.

His Worship: Is that quite fair to Mr. Dalgarno? He isn't here.

Mr. White-Cooper said it showed how the defendant again came into touch with Mr. Chipp.

The witness continued that he had a talk with Chipp, the purport of it being that the latter said he would give the defendant a gist of the speech and Mr. Dalgarno had gone away. Absolutely nothing was said about remuneration at that time, but it was then that Chipp said "If you do anything, you will not forget me." Chipp was probably under the impression that the witness was going to use the information to his own advantage. That, however, he had never any intention of doing, except perhaps that it would get him a better standing with his clients, by having information before-hand. On the morning of March 25th Chipp rang him up on the telephone and asked him to meet. They agreed to meet outside the Hotel des Colonies, and it was there that the speech was handed over. The witness said he would give Chipp Tls. 50 for his trouble, but there was no question of remuneration. Witness read the speech over, digested it and went round to his clients in the afternoon and told them the gist of it after which he burnt the document. He made no secret of the fact that he had got it, in fact he went round to almost everybody.

THE DEFENDANT'S PLEA.

Mr. White-Cooper: Did you buy or sell any shares on your own account?—No, not one.

Did you suggest to any of your clients that they should buy or sell shares in consequence of the information you had obtained?—No, I never advise any time.

Do you know what the effect on the market was of this communication?—I think there was hardly any effect at all, as you will see from the prices ruling before I received the information and after.

Did you realize that what you were doing might bring you within the criminal law?—Not for one moment. In fact, the first intimation that I had was when the warrant was served upon me, and I wondered why. When the whole thing was read out to me I knew then, and only then, that I had committed an offence against the law. To substantiate what I say I wish to emphasize the fact that I used the speech to nobody's advantage. I got myself into trouble.

And you said to me, as your legal adviser, that you wished to plead guilty because you had nothing to hide?—Yes.

The witness said that during the whole of his previous career he had been charged of any description had been brought against him. He was not a partner with Mr. Judah.

In answer to Mr. Platt, the defendant said he did not feel guilty but he had pleaded guilty because he found that his actions constituted an offence. He did not trouble over the \$68 as a reward, but for the trouble which Chipp had taken.

Mr. Platt: What is the difference?—The difference is that if I offer him a reward I should probably wish to benefit by it. If I did not, it was simply for the pains he had taken.

Would you have got the speech unless you had paid him Tls. 50?—Undoubtedly. Would he have given you the speech for nothing?—In the hopes that I might do something for him. The witness further said he thought the money was given to Chipp on the 26th, and not on the 25th.

THE SNEWS OF WAR.

Mr. Platt:—Where the notes handed over to you by your employer?—No.

Where did you get them?—From my uncle, I believe.

Did you get them from the compradore, the bank, or where?—It was part of the pay I got from Mr. Judah.

Then they originally came from Mr. Judah?—Yes, but they were mine.

Mr. Judah is your uncle, I believe?—Yes.

Did you tell him anything about this speech which you had obtained?—Yes.

The witness said that he told Mr. Judah the gist of the speech and he told others. He did not show him the actual speech. Mr. Judah had not previously spoken to him about it, nor had anyone else. Witness said he wished he had spoken of it to Mr. Judah, for he would then have advised him.

Who did you show the speech to?—I showed it to Mr. Spielman. The witness added that he did not show the speech to anybody else. The gist of it was that witness knew from the speech that there would be nothing exciting happening and that no great flow of oil was coming.

Continuing, witness said that he spoke to Chipp first after Mr. Dalgarno had told him about the matter. He next spoke to him about two weeks before the meeting, and said he would give him Tls. 50.

Mr. Platt:—I suppose this copy of the speech was going to do you some good?—Only to get me in with my clients.

That is some good, isn't it? It was going to put money into your pocket?—No.

His Worship: Why not?

The witness: The only thing I should do was to get in with my clients. In reply to questions put by Mr. Platt, the defendant said he told Mr. Judah that he had got the speech, and he told him to burn it. He showed it to Mr. Spielman after that, and then he burnt it. If he had previously mentioned it to his uncle, he would have been advised differently.

His Worship: That means to say that he knows the criminal law better than you do?—Possibly.

The witness further stated that he did not think he was doing any legal wrong when he got the speech.

Mr. Platt: Well, any moral wrong?—No.

Do you think it is a right course to take to offer a man Tls. 50 for a confidential document?—I swear it because in my experience as a broker I know that people get information before-hand.

Is that the ordinary practice of brokers to get information?—I do not know. I know that if they can get it they will do.

His Worship: With that moral sense surely you can see that what you did was an improper thing. It was improper to get a document of a confidential nature. Assuming that the moral sense of the brokers in Shanghai is so low. That is simply what you say, and I cannot believe that it is so.

The defendant said that Mr. Judah did not sell any Langkat shares in consequence of the document. He had about 100 to sell, and he took orders in the morning.

COMMERCIAL ESSENTIALS.

After addresses by Mr. White-Cooper and Mr. Platt, his Worship said that in a recent case which came before him he had to point out that it was essential in a commercial

community like Shanghai that there should be honesty among the people who were in business. It seemed to him that if he overlooked the present offence he would hardly be able to punish anybody who came before him. If he overlooked it, it seemed to him no honest trader in Shanghai would have a chance. He would be handicapped quite out of existence by those who stooped to such methods as the defendant had done in that case. He never wished to say much to a man whom he had to sentence, the disgrace of his being there was enough, but he did not think he could inflict a less punishment than the maximum of three months. The law permitted him to look upon the offence as a misdemeanour, and he ordered the defendant to three months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanour. Finally, his Worship said that the depositions of the witnesses in the case would be sent to the Crown Advocate for his consideration.

ARREST OF THE TYPIST.

Later in the afternoon, Cyril Napier Chipp was arrested and brought up on a warrant before Mr. G. W. King, charged with having corruptly accepted a bribe of Tls. 50 from Mr. D. Silas whilst in the employ of Messrs. McBain.

Defendant was remanded until Tuesday, being allowed bail, himself in the sum of \$500, and two sureties of \$1,000 each.

WAR NEWS.

K.O.Y.L.I.'S AT THE FRONT.

In Lieut. S. H. L. Woods, A.V.C., 11th Hussars, 1st Cavalry Division, Expeditionary Force, will be recognised one "Sammy" Woods, late of Singapore, says the *Straits Times*. His letters from the slushy, snowy plains of Belgium to friends are things of cheerful beauty and ringing with the spirit of fortitude that keeps our army in the field at tip-top form. Up till December or so he was in charge of an ambulance hospital—for horses, of course—but since then he has been attached to the 11th Hussars, and his last letters were written somewhere about Ypres.

The majority of the inhabitants of Singapore, he writes, seem to have drifted up this way. Marshall, who was the army chaplain in Singapore, is with the 2nd Cavalry Division. The other night we were sitting in the mess when an officer came in covered in rain, snow and slush and asked for a doctor; he was in charge of a cyclist detachment and one of his men had collapsed. Who should it be but "Jervois" of the K.O.Y.L.I.'s. We kept his man for the night, gave him some hot rum and a feed and sent him off the next day. It was only another case of exhaustion. Jervois could not stay as he had to push on a few more miles with his men. The rest of the K.O.Y.L.I.'s arrived a day or two afterwards and I rode over to their village and saw them all—Mallinson, Warden, Collis Browne, etc. To-day Law and Lambert came over here, and I took them to see some cock-fighting.

IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

The Cape Town correspondent of the *British Empire Review*, in estimating the strength of the enemy's forces in German South-West Africa, states that the troops are all either mounted infantry or artillery. There is neither cavalry nor ordinary infantry, as mobility has always been aimed at. The mounted infantry are divided into companies of 250 men, and there are also mounted police who hold posts in which machine-guns are mounted. A camel corps of 500 strong forms part of the garrison. As a South African correspondent has pointed out, the campaign is likely to extend over a very large area and to take the form of guerrilla fighting, for the Germans will fight a pitched battle lest they should lose their artillery. The large force from British territory will advance gradually, capturing the numerous blockhouses that guard the routes into the interior and driving the enemy from the cultivated country until they are hard pressed for means of subsistence. It may be noted that J. K. O'Connor, writing in the *Cape Times*, points out that German ambitions in South Africa are no new thing. As far back as 1890, at the time of the German occupation of the Cameroons, an inspired article appeared in Prince Bismarck's paper, *Die Nachrichten*, published in Hamburg, which concluded with the words: "The next piece of African territory to belong to the Fatherland will be the Transvaal. The end, however, will now be that Germany will eventually have no possessions at all in South Africa."

THE BOSPHORUS.

The Bosphorus, the forts at the Black Sea end of which the Russian Fleet is now attacking, is the narrow strait, 18 miles long, which unites the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora, and forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. It has a maximum breadth at the northern entrance of 23 miles, a minimum breadth of 800 yards, and a depth varying from 20 to 60 fathoms in midstream. In the centre there is a rapid current from the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmora, but a strong current sets in the opposite direction below the surface and along the shores. The scenery on both sides of the Strait is of the most varied and beautiful description, many villages lining each well-wooded shore, while on the European side are numerous fine residences of the wealthy class of Constantinople. The Bosphorus is under Turkish dominion and by treaty of 1841, confirmed by the treaty of Berlin in 1878, and at other times no ship of war other than Turkish or Russian could pass through the Strait (or through the Dardanelles) without the countenance of the Porte. On the southern extremity of the Bosphorus stands Constantinople upon a hilly promontory that runs out from the European or western side of the Strait towards the opposite Asiatic bank, as though to stem the rush of water from the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmora. Thus the promontory has the Black Sea on the north, and the bay of the Bosphorus on the south, and the magnificent harbour known as the Golden Horn, some four miles long at the north. The Bosphorus is strongly fortified, but it is believed that the great majority of the guns are out of date.

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FRIDAY, 16TH APRIL: The Delightful Play, "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."

SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL: The Screaming Farical Comedy, "WHAT THE BUTLER SAW."

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LECTURE IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FUND.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture, in aid of the above Fund, entitled, "THE EASTERN THEATRE OF THE WAR: BY AN EXPLOITATIONIST."

ST. ANDREW'S HALL, CITY HALL, ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH APRIL, AT 5.15 P.M. His Excellency the Governor will take the Chair. Tickets, Price One Dollar, may be obtained from Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co. Hongkong, 9th April, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE Power of Attorney made by G. MARTINI in favour of G. A. BENA has been Revoked. G. MARTINI, by his Attorney, M. GRANDI. Hongkong, 31st March, 1915. [476]

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the Notice published in your paper by the Firm G. MARTINI, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, I beg to state that my Power of Attorney was revoked after the acceptance of my RESIGNATION as Manager of the Firm. G. A. BENA. Hongkong, 8th April, 1915. [480]

KENNEDY'S HORSE REPOSITORY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the above Business must be forwarded to me on or before 15th April, 1915. No Claims received after that date can be entertained. C. BERNARD BROWN, Liquidator, Care of LINSTEAD & DAVIS. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915. [474]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in respect of all SEASON TICKETS available for Three Months issued on and after 1st May, next, the respective Prices will be as follows:

Gentlemen	...	\$36.00
Ladies	...	\$18.00
Children	...	\$12.00

and that the Price of Servants' Peak Tickets available for 20 Rides will be \$1.20. Season Tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th, on same terms as now in force, but no three-monthly Season Tickets and no Annual Tickets will be issued in April. Notice is further given that on and after 1st May, next, day-trip Tickets and Annual Tickets will be abolished.

By Order of the Directors, JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [464]



NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the following approximate quantities of Government Coal:

Takashima	...	8,800 Tons.
Yagawa	...	9,780 "
Yubari	...	2,000 "
Hong Kong	...	800 "
"	...	3,000 "
"	...	200 "

Enquiries and quotations should be addressed to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, not later than the 12th inst.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the PROVOST MARSHAL, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the PROVOST MARSHAL at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Hongkong, 26th January, 1915. [207]



NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [282]

WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE on the PEAK for Summer Months. Reply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 8th April, 1915. [481]

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 28TH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 10th day of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and declaring a Dividend.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hongkong, 27th March, 1915. [448]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 12 Noon, on MONDAY, the 12th April, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Managers. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th March, to the 12th April, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, 24th March, 1915. [427]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 2410/2411 for 10 and 25 Shares respectively, numbered 12739/12745 and 32868/32882 inclusive, standing in the register in the joint names of GEORGE ANDREW LAMMING and JOSEPH BARRAM OLSLAKE, Solicitors, Liverpool and Birmingham, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced at the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void. GEO. A. CALDWELL, Secretary. Hongkong, 25th March, 1915. [426]

KOMOR & KOMOR

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Open from MONDAY, the 22nd of March. Pictures by:—KATO, YOKOUCHI, MORI, OZAWA, KASAGI, H. YOSHIDA, etc., etc.

ALL PICTURES WARRANTED TO BE GENUINE.

An inspection is cordially invited. KOMOR & KOMOR, Alexandra Building. Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [410]

YOKOHAMA.

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The alterations this year are unusually heavy, owing to changes incidental to the War. Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VOGUE ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious Suite. Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [38]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions. Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Building. Hongkong, 4th April, 1915. [473]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villa, Kowloon. Apply to—ABBATOON V. APCAR & Co. Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393]

TO LET.

No. 2, "ROSE TERRACE," Nathan Road, Kowloon. No. 6, TORRES BUILDING, Kowloon. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION. Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [394]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East. Apply to—KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd., No. 248, Des Vaux Road Central. Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

No. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up. Apply to—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Building. Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 8, Duddell Street. Apply to—A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. PARANET, No. 1, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

No. 168, MAGAZINE GAP, "KENNEDY'S." No. 169, MAGAZINE GAP, "HARFORD." Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 31st March, 1915. [54]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. "PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court. 1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Building. Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [280]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office. 68, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT." 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD. GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wandai Road. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next. For further particulars, apply to—PALMER & TURNER, Alexandra Building, 3rd Floor. Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [329]

TO LET.

OFFICES in F. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 8th December, 1914. [39]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to—GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms. 3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor Queen's Road Central. "WEST WARD," Bonham Road. "EGGESFORD," Nos. 124, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915. "MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms). ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55, ELGIN TERRACE. No. 1, GOUGH HILL, No. 100, THE PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished, from 1st April, 1915. "KOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon. "EILANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kellett Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished. No. 2, DES VOGUE VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished). ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street. Notes, THE PEAK (6 CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. Hongkong, 25th March, 1915. [43]

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WHISKY.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS. ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. [18]

BIRTH.

HOERTER.—On April 1st, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. M. HOERTER, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHARD.—On March 1st, at Sydney, N.S.W., Captain W. P. CHARD, of Taku, to E. McCRAE FREW.

DEATHS.

GOODHART.—On April 1st, at Shanghai, CHARLES FRANCIS GOODHART, of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, aged 52 years. CORNARY.—On March 28th, at the Wesleyan Mission, Hankow, MARGARET, the beloved wife of Rev. W. ARTHUR CORNARY.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGUE ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 9TH, 1915.

CHINESE OFFICIALS.

ONE feature of President YUAN SHIH KAI's rule at Peking which should ever be remembered to his credit is the constant solicitude he has shown for the improvement of the Civil Service of China. Not only has he addressed to the officials throughout the country frequent exhortations embodying the loftiest conceptions of duty, but he has not hesitated to sanction drastic punishment in several cases when trusted officials have been impeached for dishonesty or flagrant neglect of duty. In China, as elsewhere, the certainty of punishment for dereliction of duty is better calculated to make for improvement in the standards of morality and efficiency than are the finest literary efforts of the scribes, and to the more practical mind of the European the object in view would be better served by laying down, once and for all, in clear and concise language a code of rules of conduct for officials with the penalties their infraction entails. But that is not the Chinese way. The paternal relationship of the ruler to the people which is so constantly insisted upon seems to require that the PRESIDENT shall preach as it were to his flock, and to lead them gently, though with every appearance of firmness, along the path of duty. A long mandate of this character was issued just a week ago. In it the PRESIDENT, in language characteristic of Chinese

official documents, expresses his surprise that at this grave crisis in the country's history there are officials in Peking and the Provinces who are slothful and indifferent. "Some officials," he says, "possess such a deep instinct for ease that they positively abhor the performance of their duties: some mismanage public affairs because they allow private feeling and friendship to govern their public duties: others cultivate extravagant habits of living which have a degenerating influence on Society: and others have so keen a love for games and other pursuits of pleasure that they can find no time to serve the country." All these things, the mandate goes on to declare, are fatal to the country's progress and prosperity. Neglect by officials brings about the failure of official undertakings and retards the progress of the administration. "No one but a fool or a lunatic will bring about eternal ruin for the sake of gratifying a love of pleasure," says the mandate. Then the PRESIDENT proceeds to lay down his injunctions. An official must not be slothful: he must work conscientiously during his office-hours, and afterwards "meditate, study and seek to improve himself." He is admonished not to recommend, for personal friendship's sake, any incompetent person for a public post. This is made a punishable offence. The official also must not indulge in extravagant living; for lavishness is the forerunner of graft. Finally, he must refrain from gambling and other unworthy pursuits for pleasure. This also is described in the mandate as an "incentive to graft." The PRESIDENT states that he knows the names of some of the notorious gamblers among the officials, and he expects them to repent and mend their ways. Finally, officials are warned that failure to heed these injunctions will entail certain punishment for disregarding official discipline and exercising a degenerating influence on Society. The civil and military officials in Peking and the Provinces are required to impress upon junior officials the importance of observing these injunctions, and in the event of their being disobeyed by a junior official his superior officer is to be made equally liable for punishment. Finally, it is ordered that the mandate shall not only be posted in front of every Government office in Peking and the Provinces, but also be read aloud to every man in Government service—both civil and military—and every newly-appointed official is also to receive a copy. "Just as a doctor cannot cure a patient without attacking the disease, so a country cannot be properly administered unless the moral delinquencies of the officials are first attacked." It is very doubtful whether mere reprimands and warnings will accomplish these things: the success of the PRESIDENT's endeavours must depend on the strict enforcement of the penalties of disobedience. Nevertheless, the issue of this mandate affords welcome evidence of a fixed determination on the PRESIDENT's part to lead the nation along the paths of sound progress and reform.

When a European named Elson was called upon as a jurymen at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Chief Justice, noticing that he was wearing the uniform of the H. K. V. C., asked:—Are you on duty somewhere else? Mr. Elson replied that he was, whereupon his lordship said:—Then I shall excuse you.

At the City Hall yesterday Professor E. Danenberg and his pupils gave a pianoforte recital, which was most enjoyable. The attendance evidently exceeded expectations, for the accommodation of the old Chamber of Commerce room was considerably overtaxed, and there were many who were unable to secure seats. Among those present were Lady May and the Misses May, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, the French Consul-General and Mlle. Liebert, the Portuguese Consul and Madame de Obaldia, and Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Holyoak. The programme consisted solely of vocal and piano music. Miss Camille Castro, who has a soprano voice of much power, and Messrs. A. J. England and E. Aquino contributed songs. The pianoforte solos and duets were without exception most creditably rendered. Special mention may well be made of Miss Elfrida Osmond's piano solo, "13th Rhapsody" (Liszt). Miss Osmond is one of Professor Danenberg's most promising pupils, and her remarkably skilful playing of a most difficult piece of music evoked loud applause. Other contributors were Misses Dorothy Stone, Valerie Hickie, May Woo, Rosie Bonas, Sophie Silas, and Mow Fung. Mrs. Ribeiro, Misses May Fincher, Ignor Vieira, and Evelina Rocha. Mr. Wei Lock, and Master William Mace. Professor Danenberg was associated with several of the contributors in the piano duets, and he is to be congratulated on the high standard attained by his pupils.

A most disastrous fire occurred at Kowloon on Wednesday, as the result of which about fifty houses were destroyed.

The death of Mr. Arthur Gittins, formerly of the Hongkong house of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., is thus reported in the *Times of India*:—We regret to announce that news has been received in Bombay by cable of the death of Mr. Arthur Gittins in England from pneumonia. Mr. Gittins was only 36 years old and had been connected with Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Company since 1904. He first worked for the Company as assistant manager at Hongkong, and came to India in 1908 to join the Bombay office, of which he subsequently acted as manager. In 1913, he was sent as manager to the Calcutta office and last year he was in charge of their office at Karachi. On the 9th January last, he proceeded home on leave. While in Bombay Mr. Gittins made many friends and distinguished himself as a golfer, and had won prizes in various golf competitions. For some time he acted as golf secretary to the Bombay Gymkhana.

COOLIES' CHOLER.

SQUABBLE AT A PEAK RESIDENCE.

At the Magistracy yesterday a houseboy employed at No. 12, Peak Road, the residence of Mr. Hutton Potts, summoned two chair coolies for assault. It appeared that the two coolies had hung up some washing to dry, and one of the articles of clothing was blown down. The coolies became incensed, and, apparently believing that the complainant deliberately threw it down, assaulted him, one of the men, it is alleged, using a bamboo pole. The case was remanded until to-day.

THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.

The Howitt-Phillips Company, which, after making a successful tour of India, has recently been playing to excellent houses in the Straits Settlements, is due in Hongkong to-day and will open their season at the Theatre Royal to-morrow with the popular play, "Milestones." Mr. Charles Howitt is the leading man, and with him he is said to have a company of capable players. Their repertoire is certainly attractive, including as it does "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "The Merchant of Venice," "The Taming of the Shrew," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Tempest," "The Winter's Tale," "The Comedy of Errors," "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "The Merchant of Venice," "The Taming of the Shrew," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Tempest," "The Winter's Tale," "The Comedy of Errors," "The Two Gentlemen of Verona."

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF HONGKONG BRANCH.

Organised for the purpose of augmenting the funds of the Hongkong branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, a most successful entertainment was given in the Union Church Hall last evening. There was a crowded audience, among those present being Lady May and Mrs. J. H. Kemp. The first part of the programme consisted of a concert, arranged by Mr. George Grimble, the following contributing:—Mrs. H. E. Goldsmith, Miss L. White, Miss V. Hickie, Mr. W. B. Cawsey, Mr. A. C. Davidson, and Mr. N. Pullen. After this, "Maid Marion," a romantic fairy play in three acts, was given by members of the Association. Robin Hood is the central figure in the fairy little play, the scene of which is laid "under the greenwood tree." The "plot" hinges on the possession of a Magic Rose, which is much sought for and desired, for whoever secures it attracts the love of all beholders. The Fairy presents the rose to Lettice, who was Robin Hood from her allegiance to Maid Marion, but Lettice, after her brief triumph as May Queen, loses the precious rose, which falls into the possession of Humpty Dumpty, who reveals in his power of gaining love. Eventually, when King Richard comes to the "robber chief's" haunt, and condemns him to death, Humpty Dumpty pins the rose on Robin Hood's coat, and at sight of the flower the King relents, and Robin is pardoned. The cast was as follows:—Maid Marion, Miss G. Razavet; Robin Hood, Miss M. Long; Little John, Miss N. Vanstone; Friar Tuck, Miss E. Millar; Lettice, Miss D. Razavet; Joan, Miss V. Razavet; King Richard, Miss A. Niel; Fairy Christabel, Miss M. Fincher; Humpty Dumpty (cousin to Lettice and Joan), Miss R. Mow Fung. Mrs. Tuxford was responsible for the presentation of the playlet, and she is to be congratulated on the manner in which it was produced. Despite the obvious inadequacy of the stage accommodation, all participating acquitted themselves very creditably. There were several charming dances, as well as dainty songs and plenty of mirth-provoking dialogue. Mrs. S. E. Green arranged the dances, and Mrs. Suiter acted as accompanist. Assistance was also rendered by Messrs. H. Sykes and W. H. Vireach. There is to be a matinee performance of "Maid Marion" in the Hall on Saturday next.

THE WAR.

GERMANY INDIGNANT AT AMERICAN NOTE TO BRITAIN.

"IT IS FRAMED AGAINST GERMANY."

WAR AND THE DRINK EVIL.

PLIGHT OF THE "TERRIBLE" TURK.

AMERICA AND THE "FALABA" OUTRAGE.

IMPORTANT FRENCH PROGRESS.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY INDIGNANT.

AT UNITED STATES' NOTE TO BRITAIN.

AMSTERDAM, April 8th.

The *Colongne Gazette* violently attacks the United States over the Note to Great Britain. It says that the Note is really framed against Germany, and allows Great Britain perfect freedom without American opposition. The whole Note gives the impression that it is an anti-German measure and is *certe blanche* for the British Government. America submits to every British act of violence while she continues eagerly to supply our (Germany's) enemies with war material. She even makes advances of money for their purchases.

WAR AND DRINK.

A VARIETY OF IDEAS.

LONDON, April 7th.

It is understood that the Cabinet will today discuss the drink question, since the King's lead in the idea of total abstinence is not seriously entertained. But the hope is expressed that voluntary abstinence, coupled with a further restriction of hours, will help the authorities to increase the output of munitions.

The papers contain announcements by employees of some of the big firms who are voluntarily taking the pledge.

An important city club has suppressed the sale of all alcohol, and the Rev. F. B. Moyer states that he is prepared to pledge the signature of the Free Churches.

A number of Liberal Members of Parliament are canvassing in favour of drastic restrictions in the sale of spirits, and a compulsory lowering of the alcoholic standard of beer.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE LIQUOR TRADE.

LONDON, April 8th.

It is understood that the Cabinet yesterday deferred the consideration of proposals for dealing with the liquor trade as a whole.

Meanwhile, much is expected from the voluntary abstinence movement. An improvement is already noticeable in the centres of production.

According to the *Daily Telegraph*, the Cabinet decided to take no action without agreement with the leaders of the Opposition.

A manifesto signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Cardinal Bourne, and the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett, M.P., calls upon the people to follow the King's lead.

A memorial signed by numerous prominent business men, has been presented to Mr. Lloyd George urging prohibition as absolutely vital to a quick ending of the war.

SUCCESS OF UNION FORCES.

CAPE TOWN, April 7th.

The Union Forces, advancing along the railway from Warmbad occupied Kalkfontein and Kamus without opposition.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"A GREAT LEAP FORWARD."

PARIS, April 8th.

The evening communiqué says: The weather is still very bad, but there is great activity between the Meuse and Moselle where we have maintained all our gains and fresh progress, capturing two lines of trenches near Paried, east of Verdun.

We made on Tuesday night a great leap forward at Esparges. The Germans violently counter-attacked on Wednesday but unsuccessfully.

German counter-attacks in Ailly Wood were also repulsed and many prisoners were taken, including Guards.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, April 7th.

Today's communiqué states:—A German detachment, with three machine guns, detached in getting to the left bank of the Yser. The Belgians attacked them and carried the position.

The French, in an attack in the direction of Etain, captured hills 219 and 221, and also farms at Hautbois and Opitel.

Eastward of Verdun we gained ground at Esparges, and also maintained our gains. We also took prisoners, including three officers.

We have made fresh progress at Bois d'Ailly and Bois Brule, and defeated all counter-attacks.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 8th.

The following additional casualty list has been published:—

Killed: 2nd Lieut. G. Ellis (Engineers); E. O. Davies (Monmouthshires); E. Molson.

Died of wounds: H. H. Marsh; H. Bayfield; E. M. Winch (Rifle Brigade). Died: A. Byfield.

Wounded: C. Blandford; E. E. Calthrop; W. N. Carter; C. Comely; 2nd Lieut. K. Hallward (Worcestershire Regt.); G. Martel; G. Seath; C. Kiddle.

Prisoner: E. Stretzell.

Unofficially reported as killed: O. H. Bass.

Unofficially reported as died of wounds: F. A. Forster.

Unofficially reported died as result of aeroplane accident: A. St. Warrans.

Last night the casualty list totalled (for the week) 1,845, of which number 630 were killed. To-night's casualty list totals 1,944, of which number 234 are killed.

The lists dated March 23rd, presumably refer to the losses at Neuve Chapelle. The chief sufferers were the Northampton, Worcesters, Camerons, Scots' Guards, Sherwood Foresters, Wilts, the Rifle Brigade, West Yorks, Berfords, Yorkshires, Middlesex and the Wilts Border Regiment.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY ADMITS LOSS OF "U20."

LONDON, April 7th.

The German Admiralty acknowledges the loss of the submarine U20.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES AT THE BOSPHORUS.

PETROGRAD, April 8th.

An official statement has been issued giving the successful results of Russian mine-laying in the Bosphorus as follows:—

November 11th—Turkish cruiser *Hamidieh* seriously damaged.

A few days later—Aa new Turkish gunboat sunk.

December 26th—The cruiser *Goben* damaged.

January 2nd—Large transport sunk.

February 15th—Gunboat sunk. A few days later—Three torpedo-boat destroyers sunk.

AMERICA AND THE "FALABA" OUTRAGE.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.

The Ambassador at Berlin has been instructed to forward a copy of the official report of the Commander of the submarine which sank the *Falaba*.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"TREMENDOUS FIGHTING."

A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

LONDON, April 8th.

A Viennese official Agency issues a significant statement which says that tremendous fighting is in progress in the Ussok Valley, and it is unwise to exaggerate the importance of local successes on either side. The Austro-German success in the Laborz Valley had not weighed the scale sufficiently heavily to justify the expectation of a general decision which, in modern warfare, matures extremely slowly.

DESKID MOUNTAINS IN RUSSIAN HANDS.

PETROGRAD, April 8th.

An official statement regarding the operations in the Carpathians states that despite a counter-attack by the enemy, strongly reinforced by Germans and Austrians, the Russian offensive continues between the River Topla and in the direction of Ussok. All the summits of the principal chain of the Deskid mountains are in Russian hands and the Russians are seizing the southern spurs.

The Russians captured 2,900 prisoners and three guns on the 5th inst.

GERMANS ABANDON ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, April 8th.

An official statement announces that the Germans, after eight weeks of costly attempts to storm the Russian positions at Kozivka and Rozanka in the Carpathians, abandoned the attacks on March 27th.

MARKET PRICES.

LONDON, April 8th.

The following are the latest market quotations:—

Copper, 70 1/8; Mauritius sugar, fair business at 22 3/4 to 23/-; rubber, 2/6 April and May, paid; Linseed (Argentine), 48/6, paid; buyers; wheat, white Karachi 55/3, nominal; Rosaf, 60/6, value; Guzerat, value; hemp, value; tin, 173; iron, 68/1, club wheat, 64/6, nominal; linseed, 52 3/8, paid; oil 33/- paid; buyers; Shellac quiet, August 63/6, sellers; rubber 2/4.

CEYLON STUDENTS' UNION AT EDINBURGH.

LONDON, April 8th.

A Ceylon Students' Union has been organised at Edinburgh under the presidency of Dr. Gupe Tilleke.

A SOCIETY WEDDING.

LONDON, April 8th.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, to-day, the wedding was solemnized of the Hon. Neil Primrose (Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), and the daughter of Lord Derby.

A NEW JUDGE.

LONDON, April 8th.

Mr. Robert Younger, K.C., has been appointed a judge in succession to the Hon. Mr. Justice Warrington, Judge of the High Court.

[The new Judge, who is 54 years of age, was called to the Bar in 1884.]

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE PEKING NEGOTIATIONS.

PEKING, April 8th.

The nineteenth conference was held yesterday.

Japan put forward another six of her demands for discussion. These related to co-operation between Japan and China for the purpose of police administration and the manufacture of munitions of war; the employment of important Japanese as advisers; commercial and industrial rights and special privileges in the province of Koken; that Japan should be allowed to establish schools and hospitals in China and to send missionaries into the interior of China to preach Buddhism.

No agreement was reached.

EXAMINATIONS FOR MAGISTRATES.

PEKING, April 8th.

Over 12,000 candidates are offering themselves for the examination for magistrates.

EXTENSIVE THEFTS OF NAVAL STORES.

FIVE INDIANS CHARGED.

Five Indians were charged at the adjourned Criminal Sessions yesterday with extensive thefts of Admiralty stores between August 14th and December 26th, 1914. The men charged were Gul Mahomed (watchman), Gulam Mahomed (Sergeant in the Naval Yard Police), Johan Khan (watchman), Rajewali (watchman), and Mahomed Khan (Lance Sergeant in the Hongkong Police). They were indicted on three counts—larceny of the goods as public servants, larceny, and also with receiving the goods well knowing them to have been stolen. All the watchmen with the exception of Johan Khan were employed by the Naval authorities.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. B. Johnson, of Messrs. Denny & Bowley) prosecuted; Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner) appeared for the second defendant, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (also instructed by Mr. Gardiner) defended the third and fifth defendants. The first man was unrepresented. All the men pleaded not guilty, and the first added that he had purchased the goods from an European.

The jury empanelled was as follows:—Messrs. E. E. D. Sassoon (Chairman), M. J. Danenberg, J. Toppin, A. V. Ward, M. Mahomed, M. A. dos Santos Gomes, and J. M. d'Eca.

The Court was delayed for some time owing to the non-arrival of the defendants from the Central Police Station, and this led the Chief Justice to request Inspector Kerr to make inquiries into the matter. It was most reprehensible to be kept waiting for half an hour, said his lordship. He did not know whose fault it was, but he would be obliged if Inspector Kerr would communicate with the gaol authorities and ascertain why the jury should be kept waiting and also why the whole Court was kept waiting for half an hour.

Subsequently the men arrived, and then Mr. Alabaster explained that the evidence would show that when the war broke out in August, a number of the smaller river gunboats were laid up in the harbour, and the crews were transferred to the sea-going ships. Among these gunboats were the *Bramble*, *Britomart* and *Thistle*. On August 11th the first defendant and another Indian who was not in the Court were placed on board the *Britomart* as watchmen, and they remained on board for a considerable time. The first defendant was on board until December 27th, when he was discharged, along with the fourth defendant, with whom he was engaged as watchman for some time. It would be shown that on December 31st the first defendant went with the second defendant, who was a Sergeant in the Naval Yard on the Kowloon side, to 140, Kwong Tung To, and there they hired a bed space. This was not for the purpose of putting a bed there, but for the purpose of depositing boxes. Subsequently these boxes were found to contain a large quantity of the goods mentioned in the indictment, which had been Admiralty stores on the *Britomart*. When the first defendant was arrested he said, "I did steal," and later he remarked, "I admit the charge," but added that some of the clothing belonged to him. When charged, the second defendant denied the theft, and said that the first defendant was his younger brother who had only recently arrived in the Colony. He also said that he knew nothing about the boxes which had been placed in 140, Kwong Tung To. The third defendant, who was an ordinary and not an Admiralty watchman, said that he bought the goods, which were found in his possession, in Lascar Row. The fourth defendant, who was also engaged in the *Britomart*, was discharged on December 27th, and left the Colony for Singapore. He was followed by police-men, who received him in custody from the Singapore police, along with a box, which defendant said was his, containing a quantity of the goods referred to in the indictment. The fifth defendant, who was a Lance-Sergeant in the Hongkong Police, left for Singapore on leave on January 6th, leaving at the police store a uniform box. This was opened by the police on January 11th, and in it was found a large quantity of Admiralty stores. This man was also detained at Singapore.

Evidence was given by Stoker Petty Officer Bushel, and A. Mitchemore, ship's carpenter, to the effect that Admiralty stores remained on the river boats, and that these were left in charge of certain Indian watchmen.

After further evidence had been given the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

THE SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

INSPECTED BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

The whole battalion of the Special Police Reserve, under Lieut. F. O. Jenkin, A.S.P., were inspected for the first time by H.E. the Governor in the police compound last evening. The battalion was composed of the British, Portuguese, Chinese and Indian sections, and after His Excellency, who was accompanied by the Captain Superintendent of Police (Captain McI. Messer), the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak and Mr. G. R. Sayer (Private Secretary), had inspected the lines, the battalion was put through several infantry movements, His Excellency taking the salute in the March Past. Finally, the platoons were formed up into columns facing the Governor, who then addressed a few remarks to the officers and men.

His Excellency said that he had already publicly stated in the Legislative Council the great debt the Colony owed to those who came forward to be sworn in as Special Constables at the outbreak of war. These members of the community did some very hard work indeed for the space of fully three months after the outbreak of hostilities and they had proved themselves so useful and instrumental in releasing other men for more active work, that he determined to form a Special Police Reserve under Ordinances, and that was the result. He believed they were the first Colony in the Empire to set the example of establishing an auxiliary Police Force, and he fully expected to see the example followed in other places.

"Now what I have seen this afternoon," proceeded His Excellency, "has given me a good deal of pleasure. In the first place, we have a very good example of the spirit that animates the whole Empire. We have here Britishers—British subjects—who are born in the British Isles, or some of the dependencies, and one of the British race. Then we have the Portuguese who are British subjects who, I suppose, were all born in this Colony, also the Indians, and, fourthly, we have the very fine contingent of Chinese who were born here or elsewhere in the Empire. All these men of four different races have combined together to voluntarily give their gratuitous services for the maintenance of good order and for the defence of this Colony. Well, on behalf of the Colony I beg to thank you. I would remind you that in the first place, that in normal times, and even when war is raging, the police are one of the principal pillars of the State. There is no more honourable profession than that of a policeman. I was once myself once, and always look back with the greatest pleasure to that period of my career. You have surprised me by the excellent way in which you have done your drill. The marching was really very good indeed, and I know that you must have put in a great deal of hard work to obtain such efficiency which you have shown. I have no doubt that in the other departments, your shooting, etc., you have also made most excellent progress."

The Governor then mentioned that by a special request on the part of certain members of the Chinese community he had allowed some private individuals, headed by Mr. Un Ka Wan, to assist the Government in providing uniforms for the Chinese contingent. They knew that, as a rule, Special Constables did not wear uniform but merely a distinguishing badge, but there were so many Chinese in the Colony that he could well understand the Chinese members wish to have some distinctive dress. He had cordially accepted the offer, and he was very pleased with the uniform. It was, of course, not absolutely necessary that the other contingents should wear uniform. As soon as they were efficient less of their time would be taken up with drill, but he hoped that when the present war was over they would still remain in the organisation which they had helped to form. "You never know what is before you," proceeded His Excellency.

"Troublesome times might fall upon this Colony, and a force like the Special Police Reserve will always be a very valuable asset in the maintenance of order, the rooting out of wrong-doers, and, finally, if necessary, in the actual defence of the Colony. Therefore, I hope you will always stick to me, your father—and I am proud to be the father of such a healthy and numerous family."

In conclusion, the Governor remarked that he was told that there was a disposition in one of the contingents to form a First Aid section. That was a very excellent idea, and anything he could do to help it forward he would gladly do. He hoped to see them on many future occasions, and he would say again that on behalf of the Colony he thanked them. He was very proud of them, and he would report to the Secretary of State what he had seen that afternoon, and how well pleased he was with what he had seen.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The entries for the first meeting of the Season to be held on Saturday, the 17th inst., are as follows:—

HALF MILE RACE—Kukri, Barada Chief, Koma Pop (The Bird), Wuning Hazard, Thurleston, and Lucky.

GYMKHANA STAKES—Dunrobin, Maybey, Irish Chief, Scottish Chief, Duke Dahlia, Mascotte, Soldier, Tinker, Abercrombie, Welsh Chief, Roman Chief, Wild Cat, Lenzon, Sunlight, Black Gem, Beattock, and Castellan.

LADIES' NOMINATION (LEMON CUTTING).—Messrs. Boyd, Blason, Eickman, Gibbs, Knoll, Goldney, Seth, Capt. Hareley Smith, Capt. Thickness, Lieut. Forbes, R.N., Major Lawder.

ONE MILE RACE FOR SONS.—Shabring, Kukri, Barada Chief, Soldier, Wuning Hazard, Mascotte, Lenzon, Thurleston, Lucky Gem, Castellan.

POLO POY SCURRY.—Shurparr, Wincanton, Corbin, Scout Tipperary, Shanghai, Revenue, Skelp, I.D. (Idol Dahlia), Carstairs, Sir Galahad, Dirty Dick, Fluke, and Joy.

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE RACE (HANDICAP).—Shabring, Tinker, Duke Dahlia, Lenzon, Beattock, Maybey, Roman Chief, Soldier, Sevington, Castellan, Scottish Chief, Corporation, Abercrombie, Welsh Chief, Black Gem, Mascotte, Irish Chief, Wild Cat, and Lucky Gem.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 8th.

The death is announced of Major General Clement Griffiths.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
AND DISPATCHMENT			
WARSHILLER and LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	\$ ATSUTA MARU Capt. T. Sato	16,000	{ SUNDAY, 11th April, at Noon.
	\$ YASAKA MARU Capt. Yamawaki,	21,000	{ THURSDAY, 23rd April, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI KOJI, KOBE, YOKOYACHI and YOKOHAMA	\$ YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Komatsubara,	12,500	{ THURSDAY, 15th April, at Noon.
	\$ SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	{ TUESDAY, 4th May, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takoda	9,600	{ FRIDAY, 16th April, at 4 P.M.
	\$ HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomimaga,	15,500	{ MONDAY, 5th May at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	\$ HAKATA MARU Capt. Kawasaki	12,000	{ MONDAY, 12th April.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	\$ IYO MARU Capt. Okamoto,	12,500	{ MONDAY, 12th April.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ KAWACHI MARU Capt. Nakamura	12,500	{ FRIDAY, 23rd April.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	\$ COLOMBO MARU Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	{ MONDAY, 12th April.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Sato,	9,600	{ FRIDAY, 16th April, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Tazawa	12,500	{ TUESDAY, 20th April, at 10 A.M.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
E. A. HEWITT,
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